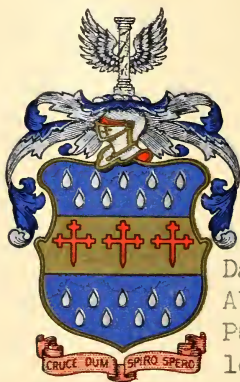




UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



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1813

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CRAMER'S PITTSBURGH
ALMANACK,
 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD.

1813.

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP
 YEAR—AND AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE
 38TH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, for the Meridian
 of Pittsburgh, in lat. $40^{\circ} 35'$ N. long. $80^{\circ} 8'$ W.
 but will serve without any sensible variation for the
 states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.



FRIENDSHIP, AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

PITTSBURGH,

Printed and published by Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, at the
 Franklin Head bookstore, Market, between Front and Second
 streets—Where German almanacks may be had by the gross,
 dozen or single.

Explanation of the Characters used in the Calendar.

☉ or ☼ sun, ☾ new moon, ☾ full moon, ☾ first quarter, ☾ last quarter, ☿ mercury, ♀ venus, ⊕ the earth, ♂ mars, ♃ jupiter, ♄ saturn, ♅ herschell or georgian, ♁ the ascending node of any planet, ♁ the descending node, ☌ conjunction, or planets situated in the same longitude, ☐ quadrature, or three signs apart, ☌ opposition, or planets 180 degrees apart, N. north, S. south, inf. inferior, sup. superior, im. immersion, em. emersion.—
☾ moon's ascendant, or the day she begins to ascend north, in Dutch it is called *Aufsteigen*, ☾ moon's descendant, or the day she begins to descend towards the south, in Dutch is called *Absteigen*.

12 Signs of the Zodiac.

Northern	Govern	Southern	Govern
♈ Aries	head, face	♎ Libra	reins
♉ Taurus	neck	♏ Scorpio	secrets
♊ Gemini	arms	♐ Sagittarius	thighs
♋ Cancer	breast	♑ Capricornus	knees
♌ Leo	heart	♒ Aquarius	legs
♍ Virgo	bowels	♓ Pisces	feet

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	C
Lunar Cycle, or Golden No.	9
Epact	28
Solar Cycle	2
Roman Indiction	1

Ember Days.

March	10, 12 & 13
June	9, 11 & 12
September	15, 17 & 18
December	15, 17 & 18

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 14	Low Sunday	April 25
Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday	Feb. 28	Rogation Sun.	May 23
Ash Wednesday 1st of lent	Mar. 3	Ascension day	May 27
Mid-lent Sunday	Mar. 28	Whit Sunday	June 6
Palm Sunday	April 11	Trinity Sunday	June 13
Easter day	April 18	Advent Sunday	Nov. 28

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1813, are four, viz.

Two of the sun and two of the moon.

First of the Sun, February 1st, at 3, 16 morning—therefore invisible in the United States.

Second of the Moon, February 15, visible at Pittsburgh and over all the United States.

	H	M	
Beginning of the eclipse	-	1, 50	morning,
Middle of the eclipse	-	3, 16	morning,
End of the eclipse	-	4, 42	morning,
Digits eclipsed 7° 45' on the moon's south limb.			

Third of the Sun, July 27, at 9, 23 morning, but not visible in the United States on account of the moon's latitude being south.

This eclipse will be visible in South America, at Buennos Ayres, Montevideo, and a southern district of Brazil.

Fourth of the moon, August 11, visible at Pittsburgh, and through all the circumjacent country.

	H	M
Beginning of the eclipse	- 8,	20½ afternoon;
Middle of the eclipse	- 9,	27 afternoon,
End of the eclipse	- 10,	34 afternoon,
Digits eclipsed 4° 25' on the moon's north limb.		

☞ To find the Sign, you will look in the column right of the *sun-set. column*.—For instance, what part does the sign govern on the 15th of January? In the column mentioned, Cancer ☊ will be found opposite the 15th day of the month, and the government of the *breast* is consigned to it.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF WOMAN.

Written by a Lady.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION.

GIVE ear, O ye daughters of beauty, attend to the voice of your sister, for experience hath taught her wisdom, and length of days virtue and understanding.

My father was the brother of *Tenderness*; my mother was the sister of *Love*.

As the rose-bud opening to the morn, as the dew-drop on the lily, so was the loveliness of my youth.

I awoke at the rising of the dawn; my salutation was that of joy and gladness. *Pleasure* beckoned me forth, and I sported in the sunshine of *Plenty*.

The hours were swift, and ran smiling away; but the lightness of my heart out-lived the going down of the sun.

The day departed with the mildest breeze, and the night but invited me to the bed of repose.

My pillow was the softest down, my slumbers attended with golden dreams.

Thus one day passed away, and the morning of the next found me happy.

Happy are the hours of artless innocence! happy the days of virgin simplicity, while the bosom is a stranger to deceit, and the heart unconscious of the painful sigh!

O that I could overtake the wings of time! O that I could recal the pleasures of my youth! for the days of my womanhood have been days of many sorrows; the tears of misfortune have bedimmed the lustre of mine eye; the lily is fallen, and the rose-bud is blown and withered on my cheek.

For I listened to the voice of *Adulation*, and her bewitching blandishments allured me to destruction.

The silver tongue of *Flattery* is hollow, and laden with guile; the manna that drops from her lips, is corrosive poison to the heart.

Hear then, O daughter of Britain! O fairest of the fair among women! let my precepts be treasured in thy bosom, and walk in the ways of my counsel; so shalt thou shun the thorn of reproach, more keen than the bite of the asp, more venomous than the sting of the scorpion.

The hand of Scorn shall point its finger from thee; the tear of Misery shall never bedew thy cheek; thy life shall be replete with good things, and peace and honour shall satisfy thy soul.

SECTION II.

Curiosity.

As the first of all evils, as the source of calamity, as the beginning of pain, avoid, O daughter of Eve, the bewitching charm of curiosity.

Seek not to know what is improper for thee; thirst not after prohibited knowledge; for happier is she who but knoweth a little, than she who is acquainted with too much.

Remember thy mother, the daughter of heaven, arrayed in the whitest robes of innocence; forget not the fatal consequence of her disobedience.

How much happier in the bowers of Paradise, feasting on the luscious grape of gladness, than wandering in the wilderness of care to chew the bitter weed of repentance!

Be thou contented, therefore, with knowledge fitting for thee; for in the acquaintance of many things, lieth not wisdom; but in the knowledge of that which is meet.

Let the threshold of thy neighbour's door secure her family, let her window tempt not thine eye to see, nor the open casement thine ear to hear the secrets of her house.

The prying eye is a foe to itself, and the listening ear will hear itself slandered.

Art thou inquisitive after deeds of scandal and reproof, inquire of thyself, and thou wilt find employment within.

Art thou a virgin, doth the bloom of health glow lively on thy cheek, study not to know the ways of man.

As the way of a serpent in the grass, or a traveller over the waste, in a dark night, so the ways of man are dangerous and hard to find out.

Thy ignorance of his cunning may lay thee open to his deceit; but the knowledge thereof must be the consequence of thy being deceived.

Learn, therefore, O woman, what thou shouldest know before thou seekest farther knowledge.

(*To be continued yearly.*)

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M
● New moon	2	0	1	A	○ Full moon	16	0 44 A
☾ First quarter	9	5	7	a	☾ Last quarter	24	6 14 M

	D	D	Aspects & Observations	☾ rises	☾ sets	☾ pl.	☾ south	☾ rises
6	FR	1	Circumcis ☼ slow 4m	7 25	4 35	1	11 57	7 1
7	SA	2	☾ south 9, 31 ris. 4, 41 mo	7 25	4 35	1	6	sets
1	C	3	2d sund aft Christmas	7 25	4 35	22	0 49	5 51
2	MO	4	cold and dry but looks	7 24	4 36	22	1 42	6 50
3	TU	5	like a change	7 24	4 36	18	2 33	7 52
4	WE	6	Epiphany	7 23	4 37	18	3 25	8 59
5	TH	7	☾ rises 2, 48 morn	7 23	4 37	15	4 15	10 4
6	FR	8	Lucian ☾ stationary	7 22	4 38	29	5 5	11 14
7	SA	9	hard black frost	7 21	4 39	27	5 56	12 19
1	C	10	1st sund after Epiph.	7 20	4 40	27	6 40	1 20
2	MO	11	☾ in perigee	7 20	4 40	8	7 39	2 35
3	TU	12	changes to snow ☾	7 19	4 41	25	8 33	3 44
4	WE	13	or rain	7 18	4 42	11	9 30	4 49
5	TH	14	☾ invisible	7 17	4 43	24	10 28	5 52
6	FR	15	☾ slow 9m	7 16	4 44	22	11 26	6 50
7	SA	16	dry black frost	7 15	4 44	24	12 22	rises
1	C	17	2d sunday after epiph.	7 15	4 45	21	1 10	6 1
2	MO	18	looks like snow again	7 14	4 46	19	2 6	7 4
3	TU	19	☼ enters ☾	7 13	4 47	17	2 54	8 4
4	WE	20	☾ gr. elong. ris 5, 36 mo	7 12	4 48	15	3 39	9 2
5	TH	21	Agnes ☾ invisible	7 12	4 48	27	4 22	10 1
6	FR	22	Vincent	7 11	4 49	22	5 5	10 56
7	SA	23	☾ ☼ ☾ ☾ in apogee	7 10	4 50	22	5 47	11 50
1	C	24	3d sund. after epiph.	7 9	4 51	17	6 29	12 49
2	MO	25	Conversion of s. Paul ☾	7 8	4 52	15	7 14	1 49
3	TU	26	becomes temperate	7 7	4 53	27	7 59	2 46
4	WE	27	and collects clouds	7 6	4 54	17	8 48	3 42
5	TH	28	which will end in	7 5	4 55	22	9 38	4 38
6	FR	29	rain or snow	7 4	4 56	15	10 30	5 32
7	SA	30	☾ slow 14m	7 3	4 57	17	11 23	6 22
1	C	31	4th sund. after epiph.	7 2	4 58	22	6	sets

1118 The order of the Knights Templars instituted to defend the sepulchre at Jerusalem and to protect christian strangers.

1151 The canon law collected by Gratian, a monk of Bologna.

1163 London bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH, 28 DAYS, 1813.

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M
☉ New moon	1	3	16 M	☾ Full moon	15	3	23 M
☾ First quarter	8	0	42 M	☾ Last quarter	23	4	24 M

	D	D	Aspects & Observations	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ pl.	☾ south	☾ sets
2	MO	1	☉ slow 14m	7 14	59 42	0	17	5 32
3	TU	2	☾ south 10, 31 morn.	7 05	40 27	1	10	6 33
4	WE	3	variable attended with	6 59	51 1	2	2	7 46
5	TH	4	the appearance of sleet	6 58	52 25	2	54	8 53
6	FR	5	Agatha	6 57	53 39	3	45	10 3
7	SA	6	☾ so. 10, 11 m. ☾ in peri	6 56	54 24	4	37	11 14
1	C	7	5th sund after epiph.	6 55	55 8	5	29	12 22
2	MO	8	grows more mild ☾	6 54	56 22	6	23	1 30
3	TU	9	appears to blow from	6 53	57 7	7	18	2 35
4	WE	10	the south, but will soon	6 52	58 20	8	14	3 37
5	TH	11	change to the north and	6 51	59 25	9	11	4 36
6	FR	12	produce snow showers	6 49	51 18	10	7	5 28
7	SA	13	☾ south 6, 50 morn.	6 48	52 12	11	1	6 14
1	C	14	Septuages. sund. Valen	6 47	53 15	11	53	rises
2	MO	15	☉ slow 14m	6 46	54 23	12	43	5 47
3	TU	16	feels like cold rain,	6 44	56 12	1	28	6 47
4	WE	17	snow and sleet	6 43	57 23	2	13	7 47
5	TH	18	☉ ent ☾	6 42	58 2	2	56	8 44
6	FR	19	☾ south 10, 1 afternoon	6 41	59 17	3	39	9 41
7	SA	20	clear and cold	6 40	520 29	4	22	10 40
1	C	21	Sexages. sun. ☾ in apo.	6 38	522 m	5	6	11 38
2	MO	22	☾ south 5, 22 morn. ☾	6 36	524 23	5	51	12 34
3	TU	23	sun begins to be warm	6 35	525 1	6	38	1 30
4	WE	24	but no veget make sugar	6 33	527 17	7	27	2 24
5	TH	25	☾ south 8, 35 morning	6 32	528 29	8	18	3 19
6	FR	26	blows up cold and chill.	6 30	530 13	9	10	4 10
7	SA	27	☉ slow 13m	6 29	531 25	10	4	4 57
1	C	28	Quinquagesima Sunday	6 27	533 10	10	58	5 41

1164 The Teutonic order of religious knights begins in Germany.

1172 Henry II. king of England (and first of the Plantagenets), takes possession of Ireland; which from that period, has been governed by an English viceroy, or lord lieutenant.

1176 England is divided, by Henry, into six circuits, and justice is dispensed by itinerant judges.

1180 Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.

MARCH, THIRD MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1813.

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M
● New moon	2	4	10 A	○ Full Moon	16	7	28 A
☾ First quarter	9	8	23 M	☾ Last quarter	24	11	26 A

D	D	Aspects & Observations	☺ rises	☾ sets	☾ pl	☾ south	☾ rises
W	M						
2 MO	1	David ☺ slow 12m ☾	6 25	5 35	22	11 52	6 22
3 TU	2	H stationary	6 24	5 36	☿	6	sets
4 WE	3	Ash Wednesday	6 22	5 38	20	0 45	6 39
5 TH	4	black frost with	6 21	5 39	☿	1 39	7 51
6 FR	5	☾ in perigee	6 19	5 41	19	2 32	9 0
7 SA	6	the appearance of snow	6 18	5 42	8	3 26	10 13
1 C	7	1st sun. in le. ☽ ☺ ☾ su. ☾	6 17	5 43	19	4 21	11 23
2 MO	8	☾ within the sun's rays	6 16	5 44	☿	5 17	12 33
3 TU	9	slight snow or rain	6 14	5 46	17	6 14	1 36
4 WE	10	showers, and then clear	6 13	5 47	☿	7 10	2 35
5 TH	11	up and freezes	6 12	5 48	15	8 6	3 29
6 FR	12	Gregory	6 10	5 50	28	9 0	4 16
7 SA	13	☽ sou. 6, 17 mo. ri. 1, 44	6 9	5 51	☿	9 52	4 58
1 C	14	2d sunday in lent	6 7	5 53	24	10 41	5 34
2 MO	15	☺ slow 9m	6 5	5 55	☿	11 28	6 5
3 TU	16	becomes a little temperate	6 3	5 57	19	12 13	rises
4 WE	17	and has the look St. Pat	6 2	5 58	☿	12 57	6 41
5 TH	18	of spring, becomes varia	6 1	5 59	13	1 41	7 39
6 FR	19	☺ ent. ☿ ☽ so. 8, 10 ev.	6 0	6 0	26	2 24	8 35
7 SA	20	☾ in apogee	5 59	6 1	☿	3 7	9 32
1 C	21	3d sund. in lent, Ben. ☾	5 58	6 2	19	3 52	10 31
2 MO	22	some snow or rain	5 56	6 4	1	4 38	11 27
3 TU	23	showers appear	5 55	6 5	13	5 26	12 22
4 WE	24	☽ so. 7 mo ris 2, 21 mo	5 53	6 7	25	6 15	1 16
5 TH	25	Annunciation B. V. M.	5 52	6 8	☿	7 6	2 8
6 FR	26	☽ stationary ☺ ☽	5 51	6 9	20	7 58	2 55
7 SA	27	rain mingled with snow	5 49	6 11	☿	8 51	3 38
1 C	28	4th sun. in le. or Mid le.	5 48	6 12	16	9 44	4 22
2 MO	29	morning white frost	5 47	6 13	☿	10 33	5 0
3 TU	30	and warm afternoons	5 46	6 14	14	11 31	5 36
4 WE	31	☺ slow 4m ☽ sets 7, 54 ev	5 45	6 15	28	6	sets

1181 The laws of England are digested about this time by Glanville.

1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the kings of England and France to hold the stirrups of his saddle when he mounted his horse.

1186 The great conjunction of the sun and moon and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1813.

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M		
☾ New moon	1	2	35	M	☾ Last quarter	23	3	5	A
☾ First quarter	7	5	8	A	☾ New moon	30	10	54	M
☾ Full moon	15	0	0	N					

D	D	Aspects & Observations	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ pl	☾ south	☾ sets
5TH	1	☉ slow 4m	5 45	6 15	☾	0 20	6 42
6FR	2	☾ within suns rays ☾ pe	5 44	6 16	28	1 21	8 0
7SA	3	warm and pleasant ☾	5 43	6 17	8	2 18	9 13
14C	4	5th sun. in lent St. Amb.	5 42	6 18	28	3 16	10 23
2MO	5	showers with cooling	5 40	6 20	17	4 14	11 35
3TU	6	breezes from the north	5 39	6 21	27	5 13	12 39
4WE	7	cold and dry	5 37	6 23	☾	6 10	1 35
5TH	8	☉ south at 5, 49 morn.	5 36	6 24	25	7 6	2 25
6FR	9	☾ south at 8 morning	5 35	6 25	☾	7 57	3 8
7SA	10	becomes more temperate	5 34	6 26	21	8 47	3 44
14C	11	Palm Sund. ☾ stationary	5 32	6 28	☾	9 34	4 18
2MO	12	rain or snow appear	5 31	6 29	16	10 19	4 47
3TU	13	to approach, but soon	5 30	6 30	28	11 3	5 16
4WE	14	clears up with white frost	5 28	6 32	☾	11 46	5 45
5TH	15	☉ and clocks agree	5 27	6 33	22	12 29	rises
6FR	16	Good Friday	5 26	6 34	☾	1 12	7 33
7SA	17	☾ in apogee ☾	5 25	6 35	16	1 56	8 30
14C	18	Easter Sunday	5 24	6 36	28	2 42	9 28
2MO	19	☾ south at 5, 32 morn.	5 22	6 38	☾	3 29	10 23
3TU	20	☉ enters ♍, ☐ ☉ ♏	5 21	6 39	22	4 17	11 18
4WE	21	☉ ☾ distant thunder	5 19	6 41	☾	5 7	12 10
5TH	22	attended with rain and	5 18	6 42	16	5 57	12 58
6FR	23	St. George	5 17	6 43	28	6 48	1 42
7SA	24	causes the herbs to spring	5 16	6 44	☾	7 39	2 24
14C	25	1st sun. aft. E. St. Mark	5 15	6 45	24	8 31	3 3
2MO	26	☾ south 6, 0 evening	5 14	6 46	☾	9 23	3 38
3TU	27	clears away and dries	5 12	6 48	22	10 16	4 14
4WE	28	☾ stationary	5 11	6 49	☾	11 10	4 50
5TH	29	but continues cool	5 10	6 50	21	12 6	5 28
6FR	30	☉ fast 3m	5 9	6 51	☾	6	sets

1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladine's army, consisting of 300,000 combatants.

1194 *Dieu et mon Droit* first used as a motto by Richard, on a victory over the French.

1200 Chimnies were not known in England.

Surnames now begin to be used; first among the nobility.

MAY, FIFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1813.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	H	M		D	H	M	
☾ First quarter	7	3	34	M	☾ Last quarter	23	2 48	M
☾ Full moon	15	4	6	M	☾ New moon	29	6	1 A

	D	D	Aspects & Observations	☾ rises	☾ sets	☾ pl	☾ south	☾ sets
7 SA	1	st. Phil. & Jas. ☾ peri.	5 7 6 53	22	1 5	8 9		
1 C	2	☾ fast 3m 2d sun. aft. E.	5 6 6 54	□	2 5	9 21		
2 MO	3	cold rain or perhaps snow	5 5 6 55	22	3 5	10 28		
3 TU	4	☾ stationary	5 4 6 56	☽	4 5	11 31		
4 WE	5	moist and cold	5 3 6 57	21	5 3	12 25		
5 TH	6	St. John evangelist	5 2 6 58	☾	5 58	1 13		
6 FR	7	☾ south 5, 3 morn.	5 1 6 59	18	6 49	2 00		
7 SA	8	clear and pleasantly cool	4 59 7 1	☾	7 38	2 28		
1 C	9	3d Sunday after Easter	4 58 7 2	13	8 23	2 57		
2 MO	10	becomes more temperate	4 57 7 3	25	9 7	3 26		
3 TU	11	and warm and	4 56 7 4	☽	9 50	3 53		
4 WE	12	appears like rain	4 56 7 4	19	10 32	4 23		
5 TH	13	Tammany ☽ so. 5,0 ev.	4 55 7 5	☾	11 14	4 51		
6 FR	14	good corn planting ☾	4 54 7 6	13	11 58	rises		
7 SA	15	☾ fast 4m ☾ in apogee	4 53 7 7	25	12 48	7 26		
1 C	16	4th sund. aft. E. ☾ ☾	4 52 7 8	1	1 29	8 22		
2 MO	17	pleasant show. with thun	4 51 7 9	19	2 17	9 16		
3 TU	18	☾ gr. elong. ris 3,52 m	4 49 7 11	☾	3 5	10 8		
4 WE	19	Dunstan ☽ so. 3,36 m.	4 48 7 12	13	3 55	10 58		
5 TH	20	continues warm and	4 48 7 12	25	4 45	11 41		
6 FR	21	☾ enters ☽	4 47 7 13	☽	5 35	12 22		
7 SA	22	clears up cool and pleas	4 46 7 14	20	6 25	12 59		
1 C	23	5th sunday after Easter	4 45 7 15	☾	7 15	1 34		
2 MO	24	☾ ☾ with growing	4 44 7 16	17	8 5	2 7		
3 TU	25	showers, and then	4 44 7 16	☾	8 57	2 42		
4 WE	26	August. I. abp. Canterb	4 43 7 17	15	9 50	3 21		
5 TH	27	Ascens day or holy Th	4 42 7 18	☾	10 46	3 59		
6 FR	28	becomes dry and warm ☽	4 42 7 18	15	11 45	4 41		
7 SA	29	looks again like rain	4 41 7 19	☽	6	sets		
1 C	30	Sunday after Ascension	4 40 7 20	16	0 46	8 8		
2 MO	31	☾ fast 3m	4 40 7 20	☽	1 47	9 14		

1208 London incorporated, and obtained the first charter for electing their Lord-mayor and other magistrates, from king John.

1215 Magna Charta is signed by king John and the barons of England.

Court of common pleas established.

1227 The Tartars a new race of heroes, under Gingis-Kan,

MOON'S PHASES.

	D	H	M		D	H	M
☾ First quarter	5	3	57	☾ Last quarter	21	10	56
☾ Full moon	13	7	12	☾ New moon	28	1	6

	D	M	Aspects & Observations	☾ rises	☾ sets	☾ pl	☾ south	☾ sets
3 TU	1		Nicomede ☾ fast 2m	4 40	7 20	15	2 48	10 14
4 W.	2		☾ south 4, 6 morn.	4 40	7 20	29	3 46	11 5
5 TH	3		cooling breezes with some	4 39	7 21	☾	4 40	11 48
6 FR	4		showers attended with	4 38	7 22	26	5 31	12 26
7 SA	5		thunder and lightning	4 37	7 23	☾	6 18	12 58
1 C	6		Whitsunday	4 36	7 24	22	7 3	1 28
2 MO	7		☾ south 3, 35 evening	4 36	7 24	☾	7 46	1 55
3 TU	8		Boniface	4 35	7 25	16	8 28	2 25
4 WE	9		warm and pleasant winds	4 35	7 25	28	9 10	2 52
5 TH	10		some flying clouds ☾	4 35	7 25	☾	9 53	3 20
6 FR	11		St. Barnabas ☾ in apog.	4 35	7 25	22	10 37	3 53
7 SA	12		appears to collect clouds	4 35	7 25	1	11 23	4 29
1 C	13		Trinity Sunday	4 34	7 26	16	12 10	rises
2 MO	14		rains with distant thund.	4 34	7 26	28	12 59	8 2
3 TU	15		☾ and clocks agree	4 33	7 27	☾	1 48	8 52
4 WE	16		becomes clear and pleas.	4 33	7 27	22	2 39	9 40
5 TH	17		St. Alban	4 33	7 27	☾	3 29	10 22
6 FR	18		grows warm and sultry	4 33	7 27	17	4 18	11 1
7 SA	19		☾ south 1, 22 next mor.	4 33	7 27	☾	5 7	11 35
1 C	20		1st sunday after trinity	4 33	7 27	13	5 56	12 8
2 MO	21		☾ ent. ☾, ☾ ☾ ☾ lon. day	4 33	7 27	27	6 45	12 42
3 TU	22		☾ south 9, 29 evening	4 33	7 27	☾	7 35	1 14
4 WE	23		some heavy gusts threat	4 33	7 27	25	8 28	1 49
5 TH	24		Nat. of st. John bap. ☾	4 33	7 27	8	9 23	2 28
6 FR	25		☾ becomes our ev. star	4 33	7 27	24	10 22	3 11
7 SA	26		dry and pleasant ☾ in pe.	4 33	7 27	☾	11 22	4 0
1 C	27		2nd sunday after trinity	4 33	7 27	24	☾	sets
2 MO	28		becomes sultry again	4 33	7 27	☾	0 23	7 51
3 TU	29		St. Peter ☾ stationary	4 34	7 26	24	1 24	8 47
4 WE	30		☾ slow 3m	4 34	7 26	☾	2 21	9 36

emerge from the northern parts of Asia, overrun all the Saracen empire; and in imitation of former conquerors, carry death and desolation wherever they march.

1233 The inquisition begun in 1204, is now trusted to the Dominicans.

The houses of London, and other cities in England, France and Germany, still thatched with straw.

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M
☾ First quarter	5	11	20	M	☾ Last quarter	20	4 37 4
☾ Full moon	13	9	4	M	● New moon	27	9 23 M

	D	D	Aspects & Observations	☼ rises	☼ sets	☾ pl	☾ south	☾ sets
5 TH	1	☉ slo 3m ♀ so	12,44 ev.	4 35	7 25	22	3 15	10 17
6 FR	2	Visitation		4 35	7 25	☿	4 5	10 53
7 SA	3	<i>sultry and moist</i>		4 35	7 25	18	4 52	11 23
1 C	4	3d sunday after trinity		4 36	7 24	☿	5 37	11 52
2 MO	5	<i>begins to collect clouds</i>		4 36	7 24	13	6 20	12 25
3 TU	6	<i>and threatens to rain</i>		4 37	7 23	25	7 2	12 49
4 WE	7	♂ south 1, 59 morn.	☾	4 37	7 23	☿	7 45	1 19
5 TH	8	☉ ☽		4 37	7 23	19	8 28	1 49
6 FR	9	☾ in apogee		4 38	7 22	↑	9 13	2 22
7 SA	10	<i>gentle showers with light</i>		4 38	7 22	12	10 0	3 2
1 C	11	4th sunday after trinity		4 39	7 21	24	10 49	3 45
2 MO	12	<i>distant thunder and light</i>		4 39	7 21	☿	11 38	4 34
3 TU	13	<i>attended with gusts</i>		4 40	7 20	19	12 29	rises
4 WE	14	☽ south 1, 35 afternoon		4 41	7 19	☿	1 20	8 16
5 TH	15	☉ slow 5m		4 42	7 18	14	2 10	8 54
6 FR	16	<i>clears and feels pleasant</i>		4 42	7 18	27	3 0	9 34
7 SA	17	<i>dry and sultry</i>		4 43	7 17	☿	4 49	10 9
1 C	18	5th sunday after trinity		4 44	7 16	24	4 38	10 40
2 MO	19	<i>black looking clouds</i>		4 44	7 16	☿	5 27	11 14
3 TU	20	Margaret		4 45	7 15	21	6 18	11 45
4 WE	21	☿ south 7, 24 even.	☾	4 46	7 14	☿	7 11	12 21
5 TH	22	Magdalen, ☉ enters ♍		4 47	7 13	20	8 6	1 1
6 FR	23	<i>appears to rain a little</i>		4 47	7 13	☿	9 4	1 47
7 SA	24	☾ in perigee, Dog days		4 48	7 12	19	10 4	2 39
1 C	25	6th sunday after trinity		4 49	7 11	☿	11 4	3 36
2 MO	26	St. Anne		4 50	7 10	18	12 3	4 39
3 TU	27	<i>thunder and lightn. with</i>		4 51	7 9	☿	☿	sets
4 WE	28	<i>some heavy rain showers</i>		4 52	7 8	16	0 50	8 0
5 TH	29	<i>clears off and becomes dry</i>		4 53	7 7	☿	1 52	8 46
6 FR	30	☉ ☽ and sultry		4 54	7 6	13	2 41	9 20
7 SA	31	☉ sl. 6m ♀ gr. elo. se. 8, 11		4 55	7 5	26	3 28	9 51

1253 The famous astronomical tables are composed by Alonzo, king of Castile.

1253 The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.

1263 Acho, king of Norway, invades Scotland with 160 sail, and lands 20,000 men at the mouth of the Clyde, who are cut to pieces by Alexander III, who recovers the western isles.

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M
☾ First quarter	3	10	41	A	☾ Last quarter	18	8 23 A
☾ Full moon	11	8	37	A	☾ New moon	25	7 48 A

	D	D	Aspects & Observations	☾ rises	☾ sets	☾ pl	☾ south	☾ sets
1	C	1	7th sun. aft. tri. La. day	4 56	7 4	☾	4 12	10 21
2	MO	2	☾ slow 6m	4 57	7 3	☾	4 56	10 40
3	TU	3	sultry rains and moist cl.	4 58	7 2	☾	5 39	11 18
4	WE	4	appears to cl. off warm ☾	4 59	7 1	☾	6 22	11 47
5	TH	5	☾ stationary ☾ in apog.	5 07	7 0	☾	7 7	12 20
6	FR	6	Transfiguration	5 16	59	☾	7 53	12 58
7	SA	7	☾ south 1, 21 even.	5 26	58	☾	8 41	1 39
1	C	8	8th sunday after trinity	5 36	57	☾	9 31	2 27
2	MO	9	dry and sultry	5 46	56	☾	10 22	3 19
3	TU	10	St Lawrence	5 56	55	☾	11 13	4 16
4	WE	11	begins to collect clouds	5 66	54	☾	12 5	rises
5	TH	12	☾ ☾ ☾ threaten gusts	5 76	53	☾	12 56	7 35
6	FR	13	☾ south 11, 1 even.	5 96	51	☾	1 46	8 18
7	SA	14	☾ stationary	5 106	50	☾	2 36	8 42
1	C	15	9th sun aft tri. ☾ sl. 14m	5 116	49	☾	3 27	9 14
2	MO	16	☾ ☾ ☾	5 136	47	☾	4 17	9 52
3	TU	17	appears like rain, thu. ☾	5 146	46	☾	5 10	10 25
4	WE	18	☾ lightning but changes	5 156	45	☾	6 4	11 05
5	TH	19	☾ so 9, 4 ev. ☾ in perig	5 166	44	☾	7 0	11 38
6	FR	20	to pleasant clear weather	5 176	43	☾	7 58	12 35
7	SA	21	clouds appear again and	5 186	42	☾	8 56	1 30
1	C	22	10th sunday after trin.	5 196	41	☾	9 55	2 29
2	MO	23	☾ enters ☾	5 216	39	☾	10 51	3 31
3	TU	24	St. Bartholomew	5 226	38	☾	11 45	4 36
4	WE	25	may rain with thunder	5 246	36	☾	☾	sets
5	TH	26	appears to clear away	5 256	35	☾	0 36	7 22
6	FR	27	☾ ☾ ☾	5 266	34	☾	1 24	7 54
7	SA	28	St. Augustine	5 276	33	☾	2 10	8 23
1	C	29	11th S aft tri st John bap.	5 286	32	☾	2 54	8 53
2	MO	30	mornings cool [beheaded	5 296	31	☾	3 38	9 24
3	TU	31	☾ and clocks agree ☾	5 306	30	☾	4 22	9 52

1264 According to some writers, the commons of England were not summoned to parliament till this period.

1269 The Hamburg company incorporated in England.

1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.

1282 Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1813,

MOON'S PHASES,

D H M

D H M

☾ First quarter	2	4	40	A	☾ Last quarter	17	2	48	M
☉ Full moon	10	8	53	M	☉ New moon	24	8	51	M

	D	D	Aspects & Observations	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ pi	☾ south	☾ sets
	W	M						
4	WE	1	Giles ☉ fa. 31 sec. ☾ apo.	5 32	6 28	23	5 6	10 24
5	TH	2	dry, serene and warm	5 33	6 27	2	5 52	11 00
6	FR	3	clouds collect but	5 34	6 26	16	6 39	11 40
7	SA	4	continues sultry	5 35	6 25	28	7 28	12 24
1	C	5	12th sunday aft. trinity	5 36	6 24	23	8 18	1 14
2	MO	6	☽ stationary expect sho	5 37	6 23	23	9 9	2 10
3	TU	7	☽ south 1, 45 even.	5 39	6 21	22	10 1	3 10
4	WE	8	Nat. B.V.M. with light.	5 40	6 20	19	10 53	4 14
5	TH	9	hazy morns. which from.	5 41	6 19	11	11 44	5 21
6	FR	10	showers, but clears at no	5 42	6 18	16	12 36	rises
7	SA	11	soft rains and small drops	5 44	6 16	14	1 28	7 28
1	C	12	13th sunday after trini.	5 45	6 15	14	2 20	7 57
2	MO	13	☽ gr. elon. ris. 4, 16 mo.	5 46	6 14	28	3 13	8 33
3	TU	14	Holy cross ☾ in per. ☽	5 48	6 12	28	4 7	9 11
4	WE	15	☽ fast 5m Dog days end	5 49	6 11	27	5 4	9 53
5	TH	16	☽ stat. some heavy show.	5 50	6 10	11	6 1	10 40
6	FR	17	Lambert with thun. and	5 51	6 9	26	6 59	11 31
7	SA	18	then clears up cool & pl.	5 53	6 7	26	7 57	12 30
1	C	19	14th S aft. tri. ☽ so 8.47c	5 54	6 6	24	8 53	1 30
2	MO	20	becomes warm and sultry	5 56	6 4	24	9 47	2 32
3	TU	21	St. Mat. grows warm but	5 57	6 3	20	10 37	3 38
4	WE	22	☉ ent. ☽ cold evenings	5 58	6 2	17	11 26	4 41
5	TH	23	which causes the clouds to	6 0	6 0	17	6	sets
6	FR	24	collect & prom. cold sho.	6 1	5 59	29	12 12	6 32
7	SA	25	☽ south 9, 57 morn.	6 2	5 58	2	12 57	7 2
1	C	26	15th sunday aft. trinity	6 3	5 57	24	1 41	7 30
2	MO	27	summer appears to ☾	6 5	5 55	24	2 25	8 0
3	TU	28	be ended with cold rains	6 6	5 54	19	3 10	8 31
4	WE	29	St. Michael ☾ in apo	6 7	5 53	14	3 55	9 5
5	TH	30	St. Jerome ☉ fast 9m	6 9	5 51	12	4 41	9 43

1284 Edward II. born at Caernarvon, is the first prince of Wales.

1285 Alexander III. king of Scotland, dies, and that kingdom is disputed by twelve candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward king of England; which lays the foundation of a long and desolating war between both nations.

1293 There is a regular succession of English parliaments from this year, being the 22d of Edward I.

OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1813.

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M
☾ First quarter	2	11	26	☾	Last quarter	16	10 14
☾ Full moon	9	7	11	☾	New moon	24	0 36

	D	D	Aspects & Observation	☾ rises	☾ sets	☾ pl.	☾ south	☾ sets
6 FR	1	Remigius	☾ fast 10m	6 10 5	50	24	5 29	10 24
7 SA	2	☾ south 3, 2 even.		6 11 5	49	☾	6 18	11 13
1 C	3	16th sunday aft. trinity		6 12 5	48	18	7 8	12 7
2 MO	4	warm for the season but		6 13 5	47	☾	7 59	1 4
3 TU	5	soon becomes cool & mois.		6 14 5	46	13	8 50	2 4
4 WE	6	Faith—becomes dry with		6 16 5	44	26	9 41	3 10
5 TH	7	☾ south at 2, 14 even.		6 18 5	42	☾	10 32	4 19
6 FR	8	an appearance of m ^r fr		6 19 5	41	24	11 24	5 29
7 SA	9	st Denys ☾ ☾		6 20 5	40	☾	12 16	rises
1 C	10	17th sunday aft. trinity		6 22 5	38	23	1 10	6 37
2 MO	11	☾ in per. grows warm		6 23 5	37	☾	2 6	7 17
3 TU	12	and threatens rain		6 24 5	36	23	3 4	7 57
4 WE	13	☾ south 7, 54 even.		6 25 5	35	☾	4 3	8 44
5 TH	14	clears away with cool		6 27 5	33	22	5 2	9 35
6 FR	15	☾ fast 14m		6 28 5	32	☾	6 1	10 32
7 SA	16	breezes and threat. frost		6 30 5	30	20	6 57	11 30
1 C	17	18th sunday aft. trinity		6 31 5	29	☾	7 51	12 34
2 MO	18	St. Luke		6 32 5	28	17	8 42	1 37
3 TU	19	☾ rises 2, 8 morn.		6 33 5	27	☾	9 31	2 39
4 WE	20	clouds appear and		6 34 5	26	13	10 17	3 40
5 TH	21	threaten rain or snow		6 36 5	24	26	11 1	4 42
6 FR	22	grows warmer and clears		6 38 5	22	☾	11 45	5 41
7 SA	23	☾ enters m		6 39 5	21	21	☾	sets
1 C	24	19th sund. aft. trin.		6 40 5	20	☾	12 28	6 8
2 MO	25	Crisp. ☾ south 5, 2 even		6 42 5	18	15	1 12	6 38
3 TU	26	clouds threat. rain or sn.		6 43 5	17	37	1 57	7 10
4 WE	27	☾ in apogee		6 44 5	16	☾	2 42	7 44
5 TH	28	St. Simon and Jude		6 45 5	15	21	3 29	8 26
6 FR	29	clears up cold and like		6 46 5	14	☾	4 17	9 11
7 SA	30	frost but changes sudden		6 47 5	13	14	5 6	10 00
1 C	31	☾ fast 16m 20 S. af. tri.		6 49 5	11	26	5 55	10 56

1298 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia under Ottoman.

Silver hafted knives, spoons and cups, a great luxury. Tallow candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights.

Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.

1302 The mariner's compass invented or improved by Givias, of Naples.

D H M

☾ First quarter	1	5	38	M	☉ New moon	22	6	38	A
☉ Full moon	8	5	3	M	☾ First quarter	30	9	43	A
☾ Last quarter	14	9	1	A					

	D	M	Aspects & Observations	rises	sets	pl	south	sets
2	MO	1	All Saints ☉ fast 16m	6 51 5	9	☾	6 45	11 53
3	TU	2	Indian summer begins	6 53 5	7 21		7 34	12 55
4	WE	3	light white frosts with	6 54 5	6 38		8 23	2 0
5	TH	4	warm evenings	6 55 5	5 18		9 13	3 8
6	FR	5	clouds appear like smok.	6 56 5	4 7		10 4	4 17
7	SA	6	☽ south 2, 54 even.	6 58 5	2 16		10 57	5 26
1	C	7	21st sund. aft trin. ☾	6 59 5	1		11 52	6 48
2	MO	8	clears up and shines	7 0 5	0	☼	12 49	rises
3	TU	9	☾ in perigee	7 14 5	1		1 49	6 34
4	WE	10	warm and pleasant	7 24 5	17		2 51	7 26
5	TH	11	St. Martin	7 34 5	2		3 52	8 22
6	FR	12	appears like rain or snow	7 44 5	6		4 57	9 23
7	SA	13	Britius ☽ south 6, 56 ev.	7 54 5	5		5 48	10 26
1	C	14	22d sunday aft. trinity	7 64 5	14		6 40	11 33
2	MO	15	☉ fast 15m	7 74 5	27		7 29	12 33
3	TU	16	begins to feel cold with	7 84 5	2	☾	8 15	1 34
4	WE	17	Indian summer ends	7 94 5	23		9 0	2 37
5	TH	18	morning frosts	7 104 5	2		9 43	3 34
6	FR	19	Aris. at 12, 26 next mo	7 114 49	8		10 25	4 32
7	SA	20	☉ ☉ ☽ ☾	7 124 48	m		11 8	5 30
1	C	21	23d sunday aft. trinity	7 134 47	12		11 52	6 29
2	MO	22	Cecilia ☉ enters ♄	7 144 46	24	♂		sets
3	TU	23	St. Clement ☾ in apog.	7 154 43	2		0 37	5 43
4	WE	24	♄ gr. elon. sets 5, 55 ev.	7 164 44	18		1 23	6 25
5	TH	25	♄ sets 7, 45 even.	7 174 43	29		2 10	7 3
6	FR	26	threatens cold rain or sn	7 184 42	3		2 59	7 52
7	SA	27	more temperate but soon	7 194 41	23		3 47	8 44
1	C	28	Advent sunday	7 194 41	☾		4 35	9 30
2	MO	29	become overcast with cl.	7 204 40	18		5 23	10 38
3	TU	30	☉ fast 12m st. Andrew	7 204 40	☿		6 11	11 39

- 1307 The beginning of the Swiss cantons.
1308 The popes remove to Avignon in France for seventy years.
1310 Lincoln's Inn society established.
1314 The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland.

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1813

MOON'S PHASES,

	D	H	M		D	H	M
○ Full moon	7	3	5 A	● New moon	22	1	55 A
☾ Last quarter	14	10	33 M	☾ First quarter	30	8	50 M

	D	D	Aspects & Observations	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ pl	☾ south	☾ sets
4 WE	1	☉	fast 10m □ ☉ 21	7 20	4 40	13	6 58	12 44
5 TH	2		white frosts with snow	7 20	4 40	26	7 46	1 49
6 FR	3	♀	stationary	7 21	4 39	☿	8 36	2 56
7 SA	4		or rain showers	7 22	4 38	24	9 27	4 7
1 ☾	5	2nd	sund in advent ☾	7 22	4 38	8	10 22	5 20
2 MO	6	Nicholas	□ ☉ 8	7 23	4 37	24	11 20	6 35
3 TU	7	Concep. BVM	♀ se 7, 57 ev.	7 24	4 36	☿	12 21	7 47
4 WE	8		dry and cold ☾ in perig.	7 24	4 36	25	1 24	rises
5 TH	9		but moderates gradually	7 25	4 35	☿	2 26	6 56
6 FR	10		and threatens rain or sn.	7 25	4 35	25	3 26	8 0
7 SA	11		becomes cold and freezes	7 25	4 35	☿	4 23	9 7
1 ☾	12	3d	sunday in advent	7 26	4 34	23	5 15	10 12
2 MO	13	Lucy	♂ ☉ 8	7 26	4 34	☿	6 3	11 18
3 TU	14		begins to grow temperate	7 26	4 34	20	6 48	12 18
4 WE	15	☉	fast 4m	7 26	4 34	☿	7 51	1 17
5 TH	16		expect rain or snow	7 26	4 34	15	8 14	2 12
6 FR	17		clears up cold ☾	7 27	4 33	27	8 56	3 12
7 SA	18		and dry with frost	7 27	4 33	☿	9 39	4 11
1 ☾	19	4th	sund. in adv. ☿ stat.	7 27	4 33	21	10 23	5 8
2 MO	20		appears to rain ☾ in apo.	7 27	4 33	☿	11 9	6 4
3 TU	21	st. Thomas	☉ enters ♊	7 27	4 33	15	11 56	7 0
4 WE	22		and freeze but grows	7 27	4 33	27	6	sets
5 TH	23	☿	stat. rises at 5.52 mo.	7 27	4 33	☿	12 44	5 39
6 FR	24		more temperate and rains	7 27	4 33	20	1 32	6 26
7 SA	25	Christmas	h sets 5.50 e.	7 27	4 33	☿	2 27	7 22
1 ☾	26	1st sun	aft Chris. Steph.	7 26	4 34	15	3 8	8 20
2 MO	27	st. John	snow or ra. with	7 26	4 34	27	3 56	9 21
3 TU	28	innocents	distant thund.	7 26	4 34	☿	4 42	10 22
4 WE	29		clear and dry with	7 26	4 34	23	5 29	11 25
5 TH	30		hard white frosts	7 26	4 34	☿	6 16	12 29
6 FR	31	Sylv.	☉ slow 3m. ♀ gr. el	7 25	5 35	19	7 4	1 34

The cardinals set fire to the conclave and separate.

A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.

1320 Gold first coined in Christendom; 1344 ditto in England.

1336 Two Brabant weavers settle at York, which, says Edward III. may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.
(to be continued yearly.)

OBSERVATIONS ON EARTHQUAKES.

A WRITER in the last number of *The Port Folio*, has laid before the public an interesting account of the physical phenomena, called earthquakes. He is justly entitled to our approbation for the elegant manner in which his essay is decorated, not only by the fine sallies of imagination which pervade it, but also by the many philosophical remarks adduced. Many opinions are enumerated, and none seems to accord with the writer's judgment so well as that which attributes the phenomena to electricity. Concerning the various theories noticed, I shall say nothing; but, in as brief a manner as possible, will attempt to explain the subject on the most rational and philosophical principles.

Chemical science, that most noble and instructive department of learning, is the grand source to which we are compelled to look for correct information on many of the most astonishing phenomena in nature. It is the grand torch by whose light we are safely conducted into the mysteries of creation. To this science, then, must we look for the cause of earthquakes and volcanic fires. For as the former are but the latter in miniature, so both must be explained in the same way.

In many parts of the globe are found large masses of those substances known by the name of the martial pyrites. These are composed of sulphur and iron, and are called in chemical language sulphurets of iron. These pyrites are collected by manufacturers in different countries, for the purpose of obtaining sulphur, and sometimes for procuring that useful article called copperas, or the sulphate of iron. We read of large collections of pyrites, having undergone the process of combustion to such a degree as to have consumed the loose buildings in which they were placed, merely by being occasionally wetted with rain. By this combustion, the pyrites are changed into sulphate of iron. This is effected by the oxygen of the atmosphere combining with the sulphur, and forming sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol; which uniting to the iron, forms the sulphate of iron.

Again, if we mix equal parts of sulphur and iron filings, and make them into a paste, by the addition of water, and then bury the mixture in the ground, two or three feet below the surface, a loud explosion will ensue in a few hours: the earth will be scattered to a considerable distance; and the result of the chemical action, will be a sulphate of iron.

The same would take place by a modification of the experiment, as follows: place a mixture of sulphur and iron filings in the ground, as before, the ingredients being quite dry. No action will ensue; but, by means of a tube, or, otherwise, convey a sufficient quantity of water to the mixture, to moisten it, and, in a few hours, the ground will be agitated, and thrown about, as before.

Here a decomposition of the water is effected; its oxygen unites to the sulphur, forming sulphuric acid. The iron becomes oxydized, and a union of the acid and oxide of iron, is effected; heat being evolved at the same time, together with a large quantity of hydrogen gas. These effects may be, and have been produced by a single pound of each article. Then let us figure to ourselves, a like chemical action, in a mass of these ingredients, equal perhaps, to many hundred tons. Let us suppose the combustible matter to be confined at a great distance below the surface of the earth, and in a dry state. While in this condition, it could not possibly produce any bad effects, as it must be inert. For, by one of the laws of chemical action, two combustible bodies may be in contact forever, without evincing any change until some third agent be called into operation; which agent, in the present case, is water. The manner in which water travels through the earth, pervading its different stratifications, is familiar to philosophers: and every one conversant with the subject, well knows how easily a bed of combustible matter could thus be effected. It is no objection to the present explanation, that the phenomena of earthquakes are, in some situations, merely occasional, and not permanent. For the science of mineralogy will inform us, as will the practical effects of miners, that next to a stratum of pyrites, might be placed a stratum of some other mineralized substance, not, perhaps, combustible.—This is what every man, from the plain dictates of reason, would be apt to conclude. *Port Folio.*

A BOOK NEGLECTED.

I'VE seen a book somewhere, I know
That look'd as if 'twas kept for show;
'Twas nice and clean, and not an edge
But shone as bright as golden wedge;
The leaves unlike to those at school
Which masters scarce preserve by rule:
And cover too—without a scratch—
Almost with looking-glass 'twould match:
And what was't pray, that they were able
To keep so pure?—why, friend, a Bible.—OSANDER.

LOVE OF COUNTRY AND OF HOME.—BY MONTGOMERY.

THERE is a land of ev'ry land the pride,
 Belov'd by heaven o'er all the world beside;
 Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
 And milder moons emparadise the night;
 A land of beauty, virtue, valour, truth,
 Time-tutor'd age, and love-exalted youth:
 The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
 The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
 Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
 Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
 In every clime the magnet of his soul,
 Touch'd by remembrance, trembles to that pole:
 For in this land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
 The heritage of nature's noblest race,
 There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
 A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
 Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
 His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride;
 While in his soften'd looks benignly blend
 The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend:
 Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
 Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
 In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
 An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
 Around her knees domestic duties meet,
 And fire-side pleasures gambol at her feet.
 'Where shall that *land*, that *spot of earth* be found?
 Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
 O thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
 That land *thy country*, and that spot *thy home*!

ANECDOTE.—From the speech of Mr. Clay, in the house of representatives of the United States, on the navy bill.

"To illustrate the commercial habits and enterprise of the American people, he would relate an anecdote of a vessel built and cleared out at Pittsburgh for Leghorn. When she arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the custom house officer at Leghorn, who would not credit them, and who said to the master, "sir your papers are forged; there is no such place as Pittsburgh in the world! your vessel must be confiscated!" The trembling captain laid before the officer a map of the U. S. directed him to the Gulph of Mexico; pointed out the mouth of the Mississippi; led him a thousand miles up it to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up to Pittsburgh. "There sir is the port whence my vessel cleared out." The astonished officer, before he saw the map, would as soon have believed that this ship had been navigated from the moon!

ANECDOTE.

Col. Daviess, who fell in the battle of the Wabash, was a man of high character, a native of Kentucky. He was a lawyer whose character was tinged with those eccentricities that indicated future genius. There was a difficult question to decide before the court of Kentucky, involving an important question in regard to the title of an estate.—The case embraced a long concatenation of facts and sundry technical niceties. When the case was called, a Kentucky Hunter, with his musket and bird-bag, loaded with provisions, all equipped complete, entered the hall and took his seat amongst the lawyers.—There was a grin on the faces at the bar, court, jury and spectators. He, all unconscious, took out his provisions and began to eat with the most perfect composure. The lawyer on the side of the plaintiff, rose and made a long argument. And who answers for the defendant? inquired the court. I do, replied the Hunter, and rising, broke forth into a torrent of eloquence that astonished the court and jury. Away went the plaintiff, law and evidence; and so complete was the discomfiture, that the opposite counsel made a most pitiful reply.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant without retiring from their seats, when the court adjourned and invited the stranger to their lodgings. “No, I thank you, gentlemen; and unless you will take a cold cut with me, I must be gone.” So saying, he shouldered his musket, and with great sang froid departed.—Such a man was Col. Daviess.

FROM THE BELMONT REPOSITORY.

A MISER.

Mr. Armstrong,

Believing that some account of George Baer, who lately lived near Little York, Pennsylvania, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Repository, I send you the following statement of facts, relative to that singular personage.

Mr. B. was of German extraction—His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years, married a wife, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash, for any article he might be in

want of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain—He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Philadelphia, which, when he could not sell for money at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend or credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage, or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never vested one dollar in any of the public funds—Neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes, “from whose bourne no traveller had e’er returned,” yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for one hundred and ten bushels of clover seed, but he would not give it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole, five hundred and fifty dollars less than the Virginian had offered for it—On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his wagon-house and hanged himself.

A TRAVELLER.



Summary of the Method of Treatment to be used with Persons apparently dead from Drowning, &c.

The Resuscitative Process recommended by the Humane Society,

CONVEY the person to the nearest convenient house, with his head raised; strip and dry him as quick as possible: clean the mouth and nostrils from froth and mud. If a child, let him be placed between two persons naked, in a hot bed. If an adult, lay him on a hot blanket or bed, and, in cold weather, near a fire; in warm weather, the air

should be freely admitted into the room. The body is next to be gently rubbed with warm woollen cloths, sprinkled with spirits, if at hand, otherwise dry. A heated warming-pan may be now lightly moved over the back, properly covered with a blanket; and the body, if of a child, is to be gently shook every few minutes. Whilst these means are using, let a clyster of warm water, with as much common salt as it will dissolve, be thrown into the bowels. Bathe the breast with hot rum; and persist in the use of these means for several hours. If no signs of life should then appear, let the body be kept warm several hours longer with hot bricks, or vessels of hot water, applied to the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; and this for a longer or shorter time, as the circumstances of the case may dictate.

The too customary method of rolling on a barrel, suspending by the feet, and every other violent mode of agitation, particularly in removing the body from the water, should be most carefully avoided.

To restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a bellows (when no apparatus is at hand) into one of the nostrils, the other and mouth being closed; *inflate the lungs*, until the breast is a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free.

Repeat this process until life appear.

Electricity is recommended to be early employed by judicious practitioners.

General Observations.—*Resuscitation.*

On the *dawn* or first indication of returning life, the prudent practitioner will resign the office of *Art* to *Nature*. It is evident that *Art* has contributed her share, by enabling *Nature* to struggle with the immediate cause of oppression. It is in fact this judicious blending of *Nature* with *Art* that gives to the latter all its efficacy.

On signs of returning life.

A tea-spoonful of warm water may be given; and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy. The patients must be laid in a warm bed, and if disposed to sleep, they will generally awake perfectly restored.

The plans above recommended are to be used three or four hours—It is an absurd and vulgar opinion, to suppose persons irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance.

⚡ Bleeding never to be employed, unless by the direction of a physician.

Cotton a Cure for Burns.

This has been verified, by the application of raw cotton to a severe burn, received by an infant of Mr. John Luce's. The child had been tied in a chair and placed by the fire, and unluckily fell with its forehead into the fire, and was dangerously burnt on the forehead and over one eye—Cotton, alone, was applied—In ten or fifteen minutes after, the child fell asleep and appeared easy. In twelve days the burn was cured without *leaving a scar or blemish*.

Mr. Luce, lives on the waters of Ten Mile creek, Washington county, and is a man of strict veracity.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

Messrs. Websters & Skinners,—A son of mine, a short time since, while playing with other boys, with fire balls composed of tow dipped in spirits of Turpentine, gunpowder, &c. was burned in a shocking manner, by having one of the fire-balls accidentally thrown in his face.—Having noticed the application of cotton recommended in the Baltimore Medical Lyceum, in cases of burns, I was induced to make the experiment. I covered the side of the face which was now so much swollen as to close the eye, and blistered all over the skin also in some parts broken by his having washed it in cold water, immediately after the accident had taken place. I did not remove the cotton for ten days; during which time he never complained of the least pain, and when removed I found it perfectly well, leaving no sort of marks except two or three spots rather darker than the rest of the skin, but which has since disappeared. As a remedy so efficacious, and so easily procured, ought to be made public for the benefit of our fellow-citizens, I request the liberty to communicate the same through the medium of your paper.

JOHN COOKE.

From the Democratic Press.

A Cure for the Cholera Morbus.

Cooper's Point, (N. J.) 20th August, 1811.

Respected Friend,

I perceive in the report of deaths in your paper, that numbers have died of the *Cholera Morbus*, and my old friend, the late Dr. John Redman, did near fifty years past, advise me to a medicine, which he said had often succeeded when all others failed—Which was, to make a little fresh lime juice, loaf sugar and spirits or brandy (the latter the best,) put them into a vessel, pour on them

boiling water, and take it in a spoon as hot as possible, after every spell of puking. He said the acid of the limes curdled the slime on the coat of the stomach, which was the main cause of the disorder, and caused it to be discharged. However, I have practised it since the above time in my family, recommended it to others, and have not known it fail in any case. If it relieves one person it compensates for my trouble.

JOSEPH COOPER.

Messrs. Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

A female friend in Philadelphia gave me the following receipt for making catsup from the tomatoe, one of the most valuable vegetables of the garden, though the least used. I might add that the catsup made by the lady alluded to, was the best I think I had ever tasted.

Your friend, &c.

July, 1812.

Receipt for making Catsup of Tomatoes.

TAKE a peck of tomatoes, mash them well together, and simmer them over a slow fire in a new earthen pot until dissolved—strain this through a sieve; after straining, which requires some pains, by mashing and forcing the mixture through the sieve with the hand, then add to this liquid whatever quantity it may make, half an ounce of cloves and half an ounce of black pepper grains, one root of garden garlic, a middle sized root of horse-radish, and a sufficient quantity of table-salt to make it palatable, boil all these ingredients together over a gradual fire until you reduce the first quantity to one half—then to each quart add a table spoonful of vinegar, and when cool, cork it up in bottles, and in a little time it will be fit for use—it should be placed in a cool cellar, and the older it grows the better it will be.

N. B. If you add some English walnut liquor to this catsup, it will greatly increase its flavour.

Allison's patent for purifying Spirits.

The following valuable receipt for purifying spirits, was communicated to us by a friend at Natchez, Miss. Ter.

Take four thicknesses of flannel, and lay on the bottom of the tub, wetted with the spirits, or whiskey; let the flannel be cut exactly to the inside of the tub, then pulverize charcoal fine, so as to pass through a fine hair sieve. Wet

the coal with whiskey so as to make it stick together, then spread it two inches thick on the flannel, pressing it hard; cut a piece of flannel to fit the vessel above the coal, pour your liquor on the flannel. Maple or sugar tree is best to make coal from; 4 quarts of pulverized coal to the barrel, if the liquor and coal be good, if not, more. The tub should be as high as a whiskey barrel or tierce—similar to a brewers tub, having in the bottom a number of small holes, for the liquor to pass through. After the liquor is purified, add about one and a half gallons of brandy to ten of whiskey, and it will yield *excellent brandy*.

Extract the essence of Juniper Berries by soaking and squeezing in purified whiskey; add so much of the essence as to give it the proper flavour, and you have excellent gin.

After the first running of the whiskey through the coal, pour on warm water—if a barrel—five gallons of warm water, and so on in proportion—The water will take off with it what will make either Vinegar or Anniseed-water.

IN VINO VERITAS.

Mathematical Correspondents.

THE number of our correspondents in this department have become so numerous, that to insert all their communications would nearly preclude the insertion of every other article in the Almanack. We feel gratified that the questions proposed by Algebraicus and Philo have had this tendency; and take this opportunity to suggest to our friends, that if sufficient encouragement is given we will publish a semi-yearly correspondent, for the purpose of giving full scope to the ingenuity of the lovers of Mathematics.

The questions proposed in our last year's Almanack have been answered by the following persons—John Nesbitt, Alexander Hunter, Moses M'Carter, a boy of 16 years, Matthew Young, Corycius, jun. of Cape Girardeau, John Harshe, Nathaniel Nesbit, James M'Clelland, Abraham Anderson, jun. John Armstrong, A. Hendrickson, Patrick Mustagh, James Logan, Pardies, and Algebraicus.

Answer to Philo's question. The dimensions of the vessels 64 and 21 inches; contents 929,5886 and 32,8404 ale gallons.

Answer to Algebraicus. Birth year 1787.

A CHEAP PAINT, for the roofs of houses, &c. to preserve and defend them from the weather and from fire

Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slacked lime ground up with oil; laid on with a painter's brush; first coat thin, and second thick.

I painted on a board with this mixture, and it adheres so strongly to the board, that it resists an iron tool, and put thick on a shingle resists the operation of fire. I used only a part of the mixture, what remains continues in an iron pot; water has lain on the mixture for some time without penetrating the substance, which is as hard as a stone.

[Archives of Useful Knowledge.]

FRIENDS—CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHEBAUM.

*The following may not be amiss in your useful Almanack, for 1813.
It was handed me by a female friend.*

Account of the singular efficacy of STRAMONIUM,*
in the cure of the ASTHMA.

Having at a very early age been sent to Holland, in order to qualify myself for commercial pursuits in which my father was engaged in that country, and afterwards residing for several years in my destined capacity of a merchant at Marseilles, in the south of France; happy in vigorous health and of a constitutional disposition of the most sanguine character, it was natural, nay, it was almost inevitable, that I should fall in with the luxurious indulgence of that delicious climate. Upon my subsequent return to England, I formed an intimacy scarcely less seductive with some of the most hospitable and convivial gentlemen sportsmen in the county of Berks, where I spent some of the happiest moments of my life in social and high spirited enjoyment.

This career of pleasure was, however, soon interrupted by the depredations which it produced upon my constitution, the first signs of impaired strength and clouded viva-

* James'-town weed, from James'-town, on James' River, in Virginia, where the plant seems to have first attracted notice. It is also known by the name of Jimson, and Thorn-apple. It grows abundantly in our yards and in old grounds. Its taste is nauseous and smells disagreeable. In July it bears a long bell-shaped white flower, tinged with purple. The extensive virtues of this native American plant are too little known. It is rather a subject of regret that we are so ignorant of the qualities of our plants. It would seem that an idea existed among those qualified to instruct us in this matter; that nature had been deficient in bestowing to our plants an equal share of virtue with those of a similar kind growing in foreign countries in similar soil and climate. There is no doubt but a weighty prejudice of this kind exists, and for the honour and benefit of our country it would be well how soon it could be eradicated. Some worthy men are labouring hard to surmount it, among whom we notice with much pleasure, Dr. Barton of Philadelphia, Dr. Mitchel of New-York, and some Druggists, whose industry can do much in this case. Professor Barton has frequently exhibited the datura stramonium in cases of mania and epilepsy with success. An ointment prepared by simmering the fresh leaves of this plant in hogs lard affords great relief in external inflammations, and especially in the piles. It is also highly beneficial in burns, and in allaying swellings in a cow's udder. The leaves applied to the feet or part affected have been found efficacious in removing spasm. Children from having swallowed the seeds of this plant, have been dangerously affected with delirium, vertigo, palsy, &c. The most effectual antidote will be speedy emetics, followed by copious draughts of olive or sweet oil, aided by soap clysters and cathartics or purgatives.

city were now succeeded by the most severe and afflicting attacks of the Spasmodick Asthma, which returned at intervals of eight or ten days with such cruel violence that all the agreeable anticipations of life became in a manner extinguished; and during the course of several years I was afraid to indulge in the hopes of recovery from my complaint. At last by a most fortunate accident I was induced to make trial of an herb called STRAMONIUM, from which auspicious moment I have been restored, not only to a tolerable but a comfortable and reasonable happy state of existence. The Asthmatick paroxisms usually came at two o'clock in the morning, when I was suddenly surprised from sleep with violent convulsive heavings of the chest, and I was scarcely allowed time to place myself upright in a chair where I sat resting myself upon my elbows and with my feet upon the ground, (for I could not bear them in a horizontal posture) before I underwent a sense as it were of immediate suffocation. The fits generally continued with short intermission from thirty six hours to three days and nights successively, during which time I have often in the seeming agonies of death, given myself over, and even wished for the determination of my miseries. It was in a great measure in vain that I consulted the most eminent physicians of the metropolis—Dr. Baillie, Sir Walter Farquar, Dr. Reid, Dr. Blackburn, and lately Dr. Brandwish, who was reported to have cured the Duke of Sussex. None of these gentlemen afforded me any thing more than a transient tantalizing relief. But here I must not forget my obligations to Dr. Reid, whose rational practice and friendly attendance afforded me the only consolation to be obtained under such an accumulation of suffering, or to Dr. Blackburn and Dr. Bree, for the most feeling and gentlemanly manners and attention. An amiable friend and most respectable surgeon at Hackney, first persuaded me to smoke the divine Stramonium, to which I owe altogether my present freedom from pain and renewed capacity of enjoyment.—It is the root only, and lower parts of the stem of this plant, which seem to possess its anti-asthmatick virtue—these should be cut into small pieces and be put into a common tobacco pipe, and the smoke must be swallowed with the saliva produced by the smoke, after which the sufferer will in a few minutes be relieved from all the convulsive heavings and probably drop into a comfortable sleep, from which he will awake refreshed and in general perfectly recovered; at least this is the invariable effect produced upon myself. He should by all means avoid drinking with the pipe, a too ordinary accompaniment with smoking. I once took some

brandy and water with the pipe, but it proved a very improper combination: a dish of coffee, however, I often take after it and find it highly refreshing. I should mention that strong coffee has frequently been recommended to me but never produced any beneficial effect as a cure for the Asthma. This plant is delightfully fragrant,† and although it has been regarded heretofore as of a poisonous nature when taken inwardly—yet, I have smoked a dozen pipes at a time without experiencing from them any other inconvenience than a slight excoriation or soreness of the tongue.—Some time ago, at the earnest solicitation of one of his friends, who represented to me the sufferings of the Duke of Sussex, I wrote to him an account of the benefit I had derived from Stramonium, which attention and sympathy on my part his highness did not think proper to notice; a want of civility which is to be excused only upon the supposition that he attributed what originated from the purest benevolence to some paltry motive of mercenary self interest: he might have known me better.—In making these circumstances publick, my only wish has been, that others who suffer from the same source may derive relief from the same remedy, a remedy which is yet little known among those who are so deeply interested in its virtues.

[From the (London) Monthly Magazine.]

† We are at a loss to understand this expression, unless the writer speaks of its fragrance when smoking it.

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Meetings of the Friends, are held,

Maryland Yearly Meeting—which takes in the western shore of Maryland, part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the state of Ohio; is held at Baltimore in the 2d first-day in the 10th month. And is composed of seven quarterly meetings, viz.

Baltimore Quarterly Meeting—the second day following the 1st seventh-day in the 2d, 5th, 8th and 11th months.

Warrington Quarterly Meeting—is held at Warrington the 4th second-day in 2d and 8th months. At Pipe creek the same days in 5th and 11th months.

Fairfax Quarterly Meeting—is held at Fairfax on the 3d second-day in the 2d and 8th months, and at Hopewell the same time in the 5th and 11th months.

Redstone Quarterly Meeting—is held at Redstone the 1st second day in 6th and 12th months, and at Westland the same time in 3d and 9th months.

Short Creek Quarterly Meeting, held there the 6th day following the first second day in the 3d, 6th, 9th and 12th months.

Salem, do. held there the second seventh-day following that of Short Creek.

Miami, do. held at Waynesville, on the second seventh-day in the 2d, 5th, 8th and 11th months.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Eastern District, at Philadelphia for the city and county, and counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, and Northampton, 3d Mondays in March and 2d Mondays in December. The latter term to continue three, and the former two weeks, if necessary. *Joseph Barnes*, prothonotary.—*Lancaster District*, at Lancaster for the counties of Lancaster, York, Berks and Dauphin, on the 3d Monday in May. *John Passmore*, prothonotary.—*Middle District*, at Sunbury for Northumberland, Mifflin, Luzerne, Bradford, Tioga, Wayne, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Centre, Clearfield, M'Kean and Potter counties, on the Wednesday next following the end of the 2d week of the term of the Lancaster district. *Hugh Bellas*, prothonotary.—*Western District*, at Pittsburgh for Allegheny, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Green, Washington, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties, on the 1st Monday of September. *Wm. B. Irish*, prothonotary.—*Southern District*, at Chambersburgh for Franklin, Cumberland, Bedford, Huntingdon and Adams counties, on the Monday week next following the end of the second week of the term of the Western district. *John Findley*, prothonotary. In each of the four latter districts, the terms are to continue two weeks, if necessary to do the business thereof.—*William Tilghman*, chief justice, *Jasper Yeates* and *Hugh H. Brackenridge*, associate judges. The supreme court has original jurisdiction, only within the city and county of Philadelphia, in civil actions, wherein the matter in controversy may be of the value of \$500 and upwards; in other cases, and in all other parts of the state, the jurisdiction of this court is appellate merely.

Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

First District—*Jacob Rush*, president; at Philadelphia for the city and county, on the 1st Mondays in March and June, 3d in Sept. and 1st in Dec.—*Second District*—*Walter Franklin*, president; at York on the 1st Mondays in Jan. April, Aug. and Nov. at Lancaster on the 3d Mondays in the same months; at Harrisburgh for Dauphin, on the Monday succeeding the 4th Monday of Jan. April, Aug. and Nov. Each of the terms in this district continue two weeks.—*Third District*—*Robert Porter*, president; at Reading for Berks, on the 1st Mondays in Jan. April, Aug. and Nov. at Easton for Northampton, on the 3d Mondays of the same months; Schuylkill, a new county erected out of parts of Berks and Northampton, not yet organized.—*Fourth District*—*Jonathan Walker*, president; at Bedford, on the 1st Mondays in Jan. April, Aug. and Nov. at Huntingdon, on the 2d Mondays of the same months; at Lewistown for Mifflin, on the 3d Mondays of the same months; at Bellefont for Centre, on the 4th Mondays of the same months; the counties of Clearfield and M'Kean, annexed to Centre.—*Fifth District*—*Samuel Roberts*, president; at Washington on the Monday preceding the last in March, 3d Monday in June, and last Mondays in Sept. and Dec. *James Allison* and *Boyd Mercer* associate judges; *Alex. Murdock*, prothonotary, and *Isaac Kerr*, register and recorder; at Beaver on the last Monday in March, first Mondays in Aug. Nov. and Jan. *Jos. Caldwell*, *David Drenan* and *John H.*

Redick, associates; Samuel Lawrence, prothonotary, register and recorder; at Pittsburgh for Allegheny, on the 1st Monday in April, 2d Mondays in Aug. Nov. and Jan. John M'Dowell and Francis M'Clure, associates; Ephraim Pentland, prothonotary, and Samuel Jones, register and recorder; at Uniontown for Fayette, on 2d Monday in April, 3d Mondays in Aug. Nov. and Jan. James Findkey and Nathl. Braiding, associates; Richard W. Lane, prothonotary, register and recorder; at Waynesburgh for Greene, on the 3d Monday in April, 4th Mondays in Aug. Nov. and Jan. John Minor and David Gray, associates; John Bordman, prothonotary, register and recorder.—*Sixth District*—Jesse Moore, president; at Franklin for Venango, on the 1st Mondays of Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. at Butler, on the 2d Mondays of the same months; at Mercer, on the 3d Mondays of the same months; at Meadville for Crawford, on 4th Mondays same months; at Erie, on the Monday succeeding the Crawford courts.—*Seventh District*—Bird Wilson, president; at Chester for Delaware, on the 3d Monday in Jan. 2d in April, 4th in July, and 3d in Oct. at West Chester for Chester, on the Mondays succeeding the 4th Mondays in Jan. April and July; at Norristown for Montgomery, on the 2d Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Chester; at Newtown for Bucks, on 2d Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Montgomery.—*Eighth District*—at Wilkesbarre for Luzerne, 1st Mondays in Jan. April, Aug. and Nov. at Sunbury for Northumberland, 3d Mondays same months; at Williamsport for Lycoming, on the 2d Mondays after the commencement of the Northumberland courts.—*Ninth District*—Jas. Hamilton, president; at Carlisle for Cumberland, 1st Mondays of Jan. April, Aug. and Nov. at Chambersburgh for Franklin, 2d Mondays same months; at Gettysburgh for Adams, 3d Mondays same months.—*Tenth District*—John Young, president; at Greensburgh for Westmoreland, on the Mondays before the last in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. at Somerset last Mondays same months; at Ebensburgh for Cambria, 1st Mondays in March, June, Sept. and Dec. at Indiana, 2d Mondays same months; at Kittanning for Armstrong, 3d Mondays same months.—*Eleventh District*—at Wellsborough for Tioga, 2d Mondays of Jan. April, Aug. and Nov. Bradford the Mondays next following the courts in Tioga; Susquehanna, the Mondays following Bradford; Wayne, the Mondays following Susquehanna.

Supreme Court of the United States, at the city of Washington, on the first Monday in February, annually.

Virginia. 10th District—Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Brook and Wood, at Monongalia court-house, Morgantown, May 15 and September 15.

Ohio. *Supreme Court*, commences in the county of Fairfield, March 24; in Licking 4, Knox 9, Coshocton 12, Tuscarawas 15, Wayne 19, Stark 22, Portage 25, and Cuyahoga 29th of April; in Geauga 2, Ashtabula 5, Trumbull 9, Columbiana 17, and Jefferson 25th of May; in Belmont 5, Guernsey 14, Muskingum 18, and Washington 29th of June; in Athens 8, Gallia 12, and Sciota 17th of July; in Ross 17, and Adams 31st of August; in Highland 4, Clinton 10, Clermont 13, and Hamilton 21st of September; in Warren 5, Butler 19, and Preble 29th of October; in Montgomery 2, Miami 9, Champaign 12, Green 19, Fayette 26, and Madison 30th of November; in Delaware 3, Franklin 7, and Pickaway 14th of De-

ember; and when any of the aforesaid days shall happen on Sunday, or the second Tuesday of October, the court shall be holden on the next day.

Ohio. Common Pleas.

First Circuit, in Hamilton 1st Tuesday of April, and 1st Mondays of Aug. and Dec. Butler 3d Mondays same months; Preble the Wednesdays after 4th Mondays same months; Montgomery 1st Mondays of May, Sept. and Jan. Miami 2d Mondays same months; Champaign 3d Mondays same months; Green 4th Mondays same months; Clinton 1st Mondays of June, Oct. & Feb. Warren, Mondays, 3d of June, last of Oct. and 2d of Feb.—Second Circuit, in Pickaway 3d Mondays of Feb. June, and Oct. Franklin 4th Mondays same months; Madison 1st Mondays of March, July, and Nov. Fayette the Thursdays following the first days in Madison; Highland, Mondays, 2d of March, last of July, and 2d of Nov. Clermont 3d, 1st and 3d Mondays same months; Adams, Mondays, 1st of April, 3d of Aug. and 1st of Dec. Scioto, Mondays, 2d of April, and 4th of Aug. and Dec. Gallia, Mondays, 3d of April, 1st of Sept. and 3d of Dec. Ross 4th, 3d, and 4th Mondays same months.—Third Circuit, in Stark 1st Mondays of March, Aug. and Nov. Wayne 1st Thursdays of same months; Portage 2d Mondays same months; Cuyahoga 2d Thursdays same months; Geauga 3d Mondays same months; Ashtabula 4th Mondays same months; Trumbull 1st Mondays of April, Sept. and Dec. Columbiana 2d Mondays same months; Jefferson 3d Mondays same months; Belmont 4th Tuesdays same months.—Fourth Circuit, in Athens last Mondays of March, July and Nov. Washington 1st Mondays of April, Aug. and Dec. Muskingum 2d Mondays same months; Guernsey 3d Monday same months; Tuscarawas 4th Mondays same months; Coshocton 1st Mondays of May, Sept. and Jan. Knox 2d Mondays same months; Delaware 3d Mondays same months; Licking 4th Mondays same months; Fairfield 1st Mondays of June, Oct. and February.

Rate of Postage of every single Letter by Land.

For 40 miles 8 cents: 90 miles 10 cents; 150 miles 12 1-2; 300 miles 17; 500 miles 20; and for more than 500 miles 25 cents.

No allowance to be made for intermediate miles. Every double letter is to pay double the said rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce, at the rate of four single letters each ounce. Every ship letter originally received at an office for delivery, 6 cents. Magazines and pamphlets, not over 50 miles, 1 cent per sheet; over 50 miles and not exceeding 100 do 1 1-2 cents; over 100 do. 2 cents.

RULE for computing Interest at five per cent. as practised by the London Merchants.

Multiply the principal, whether pounds, shillings or dollars by the number of days, and divide the product by 73. The quotient is the answer.

To find interest at 6 per cent. add one fifth to the answer. At 7 per cent. add two fifths. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. one half, &c.

A TABLE shewing the value of Cents.

D. C.	ts.	cts.	S.	D.	cts.	S.	D.	cts.	S.	D.
1	is	0	1	25	1	11	50	3	9	74
2	0	2	27	2	0	51	3	10	75	5
3	0	3	28	2	1	52	3	11	77	5
4	0	4	29	2	2	53	4	0	78	5
5	0	5	30	2	3	54	4	1	79	5
6	0	6	31	2	4	55	4	2	80	6
7	0	7	32	2	5	56	4	3	81	6
8	0	8	33	2	6	57	4	4	82	6
9	0	9	34	2	7	58	4	5	83	6
10	0	9	35	2	8	59	4	6	84	6
11	0	10	36	2	9	60	4	7	85	6
12	0	11	37	2	9	61	4	8	87	6
13	1	0	38	2	10	62	4	9	88	6
14	1	1	39	2	11	63	4	9	89	6
15	1	2	40	3	0	64	4	10	90	6
16	1	3	41	3	1	65	4	11	91	6
17	1	4	42	3	2	66	5	0	92	6
18	1	5	43	3	3	67	5	1	93	6
19	1	5	44	3	4	68	5	2	94	7
20	1	6	45	3	5	69	5	3	95	7
21	1	7	46	3	6	70	5	4	97	7
22	1	8	47	3	7	71	5	5	98	7
23	1	9	48	3	8	72	5	6	99	7
24	1	10	49	3	8	73	5	6	100	7

Cents.

One sixteenth of a Dollar is - $6\frac{1}{4}$
 One eighth - $12\frac{1}{2}$
 One quarter - 25
 A Pistareen - 20
 To every nine pence add one to make cents.

A TABLE shewing the Interest of Dollars at 6 per cent.

P	if	mo	3 mon	6 mon	9 mon	12 mo
Dols	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.
10	0	5	0	15	0	30
20	0	10	0	30	0	60
30	0	15	0	45	1	35
40	0	20	0	60	1	80
50	0	25	0	75	2	25
60	0	30	0	90	2	70
70	0	35	1	5	3	15
80	0	40	1	20	3	60
90	0	45	1	35	4	5
100	0	50	1	50	4	50
200	1	0	3	0	9	0
300	1	50	4	50	13	50
400	2	0	6	0	18	0
500	2	50	7	50	22	50
1000	5	0	15	0	45	0

Explanation.—If you want to know the interest of 50 dollars, look in second column, and you find that for one month it is 25 cents, for 3 months 75 cents, for 6 months 150 cents, for 9 months 225 cents, and for 12 months 3 dollars, and 1000 dollars, for the same time 60.

*Of Interest at 6 per cent
from 10 to 100l.*

*A table of the different coins of
the United States.*

Pr	1 mo	3 month	A year.
L	S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.
10	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0
20	2 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0
30	3 0 0	9 0 0	1 16 0
40	4 0 0	12 0 0	2 8 0
50	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0
60	6 0 0	18 0 0	3 12 0
70	7 0 0	21 0 0	4 4 0
80	8 0 0	24 0 0	4 16 0
90	9 0 0	27 0 0	5 8 0
100	10 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0

10 Mills	} make {	1 Cent
10 Cents		1 Dime
10 Dimes		1 Dollar
10 Dollars		1 Eagle

Mills	Cents	Ds	Ds	Eg
10	1			
100	10	1		
1000	100	10	1	
10000	1000	100	10	1

Names of Coins	weight dwt. gr.	Curren. of Va. K. & C.		Curren. of Pa. M. & C.		Federal Value				
		L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	E.	D.	d.	c.	m.
English Guinea,	5 6 1	8 0 1	13 0 0	0 4 6	6 7					
French Guinea,	5 5 1	7 6 1	14 8 0	0 4 6	0 0					
Johannes,	18 0 4	16 0 6	0 0 1	6 0 0	0 0					
Half Johannes,	9 0 2	8 0 3	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0					
Moidore,	6 18 1	16 0 2	5 0 0	0 6 0	0 0					
Dubloon,	16 21 4	8 0 5	12 6 1	4 9 5	3 3					
Spanish Pistole,	4 6 1	2 0 1	3 0 0	0 3 7	7 3					
French Pistole,	4 4 1	2 0 1	7 6 0	0 3 6	6 7					
French Crown,	19 0 0	6 8 0	8 3 0	1 1 1	1 0					
Spanish Dollar,	17 6 0	6 0 0	7 6 0	1 0 0	0 0					
English Shilling	3 18 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 2	2 2					
Pistareen,	3 11 0	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 2 0	0 0					

Road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

To Turtle Creek	12	Fort Littleton	10	Lancaster C. H.	18
Greensburg	20	Skinner's	13	McClelland's	16
Fort Ligonier	19	Strasburgh	8	Downings	17
Stoystown	12	Shippensburgh	10	Admiral Warren	10
Ryan's foot Alleg.	17	Carlisle	21	The Buck	12
Bedford	11	Chamber's ferry	20	Philadelphia	11
Crossings (Juniata)	14	Elizabethtown	14	Total	280

Road from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh.

(The Northern Route.)

To the Brick Tav.	18	Frankstown	16	Millintown	11
New Alexandria	14	Alexandria	17	Millerstown	13
Armagh	22	Huntingdon	7	To Clark's ferry	14
Ebensburgh	17	Weansborough	20	Harrisburgh	14
Munster	7	Lewistown	16	Total	200

Road from Union Town, to Morgantown and Clarksburgh.

To Currys	8	Total to Morg.	25	Thomas's	8
Morris, cross roads	4	Swearengin	16	Clarksburgh	10
Morgantown	13	Hills ferry	6	Total to Clarks.	65

Road from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

To Canonsburgh	18	May's Lick	8	Geo. Colberts,	}	16
Washington	7	Blue Lick	12	Ten. river		
M'Craken's	10	Millersburgh	13	Levi Colberts,	}	7
Alexandria	7	Paris	8	Buzzard Roost		
Reefer's	10	Lexington Ken.	19	Bear creek		5
Wheeling	6	Tot. to Lex.—332		James Brown's		33
St. Clairsville	10	Nicholasville	12	Old Factor's		17
M'Donald's	7	Kentucky River	8	James Colbert's		26
Enslow's	9	Danville	12	Indian Agents		10
Wherry's Bran. Ca.	8	Carpenter's station	11	Choctaw Lane		10
Smith's	5	Nash's mill	16	Fulson's Pige-	}	43
Henry Beamer's	5	Munn's powder M	11	on Roost		
Will's Creek	6	Abraham Hardens	8	Leffloes		30
Spear's	8	Greensburgh	13	Chotas		34
Morrison's	4	Little Barren river	12	Nortons		30
Brown's	5	Burks	2	Brashears		12
Zanesville	9	Barren court house	11	M'Ravens In. line		40
Beards	12	State line	35	Grindstone	}	18
Canaway's	14	Nashville, Tenn.	35	Ford, Biopier		
New Lancaster	8	Tot. to Nash.—512		Gibson's port,	}	8
Pursleys	11	M'Donnald's	12	Biopier		
Craigs	11	Franklin	6	Huntstown		25
M'Coys	6	Boon's	8	Union Town		8
Chillicothe	9	Smith's	16	Sulterstown		8
Tot. to Chil.—201		Duck river	8	Washington		5
Reaves Crossing	12	Stanfield's, Keg	}	Natchez city of	}	180
Falls of Paint	3	Spring		N. Orleans, by		
Horns	20	Dobbin's	10	way of the lake		
January's, Ohio	17	Indian Lane	5	By way of the	}	
Maysville	15	Factor's sons	20	Levee 300		
Washington	4	Toscomby's	16	Total to N. O.		1,195

Road from Pittsburgh to Vincennes, via Lexington.

To Lexington	332	Beech creek	7	Mud holes		9
Frankfort	22	Indian creek	6	Muddy creek		10
Shelbyville	2	Blue river	12	White-oak spring		8
Middletown	20	Sullivan's spring	17	White river		5
Louisville	12	Little Blue river	3	St. Vincennes		15
Clarksville. I. T.	3	Big Lick	8			—
The knobs	5	Patoka creek	9	Total—525		

Road from Pittsburgh to Washington City, via Winchester.

To Findleys	9	Gwin, forks of road	6	Charlestown		22
Ginger Hill	11	left road goes to Cum		Keys ferry		5
Brownsville	13	Crispappstown	4	Hillsborough		8
Union Town	12	Frankford	9	Laceys		8
To. to Union—45		Springfield	6	Leesburgh		6
Slacks	6	Coxe's	9	Hummers		12
Clement	6	Gales	6	Wileys		10
Clarks, forks of ro.	4	Higgin's, Great Cr.	5	Falls church		6
Smith's at bridge	7	Rogers	6	Potomack bridge		8
Boughs	1	Ronemies	3	Georgetown		
Sinkins	7	Pewtown	6	Washington City		2
Turnbleston	11	Winchester	9			—
Mussalman	10	Total to W.—118		Total to W. C.		253

From Pittsburgh to Buffalo via Erie.

Duncans	18	Campbells	8	Wood's	9
Whites	13	Culbertsons	8	Canada Way	25
Reads	17	Waterford	7	Eighteen Mile C.	48
Jones (forks)	7	To Reeds	10	Buffalo	18
Martins ferry	16	Erie	5		—
Meadville	13	Total—124			224

Road from Pittsburgh to Warren, Ohio.

Davis's tavern	4	Beaver	7	Douglas's	15
Whites on the O.	8	Falls of Beaver	3	Young's town	14
Knox's	16	Greensburg	8	Warren	16

Road from Pittsburgh, via Steubenville to Chillicothe.

To Mark's	7	Maxwells	8	Wyricks	8
Marshall's	6	Lattas	3	Cambridge	8
Bevington's mills	7	Days	2	Zanesville	25
Briceland's X roads	4	Cadiz	12	To Zanesv.	126
Buchanan's	6	Kennedys	7	New Lancaster	30
Stubenville	6	Titus's	1	Chillicothe	37
	—	Wilkins	12		—
Tot. to Steub.	36	Martins	4	Total to Chil.	193

Road from Pittsburgh via Jefferson, Pickaway Plains to Urbana.

To Steubenville	36	Jefferson Pickaway	12	Markle's	5
Zanesville	91		—	Urbana	18
New Lancaster	30	To Jefferson	177		—
Leather's	8	New London	34	Total—234	

From Pittsburgh to the Battle Ground of Gen. Wayne.

To Warren	80	Rapids of the Mau-	Gen. Wayne—	40
Cleveland	50	nee, or Miami of		—
Huron	50	the Lake, at the	Total—	250
Sandusky	30	Battle Ground of		

Road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati.

Bainbridge	18	Newmarket	18	Cincinnati	30
Forks of the road	6	Williamsburgh	22	Total—	94

From Chillicothe to Marietta.

Adelphi	14	Athens	2	Samuel Brown's	9
Collen's	10	John Brown's	9	Marietta	8
Hewet's	25	Ewing's	11		—
Harper's	7	Houghland's	9	Total—	104

From Cincinnati to Urbana.

To Reading	10	Waynesville	10	Springfield	9
Price's	7	Xenia	14	Urbana	14
Lebanon	14	Yellow Spring	9	Total—	87

Road from the S West to the N. East corner of the state of Ohio.

From mouth of	}	Worthington	9	Cleveland	24
Great Miami to		To. to Worth.—	149	Grand river	32
Northbend		Byxbe	16	Harpersfield	17
Cincinnati	16	Fredericktown	24	Litchfield	27
Lebanon	31	Green (Ind. town)	15	Mo. of Conneought	7
Springfield	4	Jerome do.	9		—
Gravun's	17	Northampton	47	Total—	375
Franklinton	25	Boston	6		

From Marietta to Zanesville.

Waterford	18	Stephens'	14	Zanesville	11
Sealy's	2	Salt Works	7	Total—	52

From Pittsburgh to Paynesville, on Lake Erie.

White's	12	Douglass	15	Bondstown	16
Crow's	10	Curlen's	7	Paynesville	14
Beaver	7	Youngstown	7	Lake	3
Falls of Beaver	3	Warren	14		
Greensburg	8	Wilson's	14	Total—	130

From Clarksburgh, (Va.) to Scioto Salt Works.

To Belpre	80	Mile's	16	Salt Works	20
Humphries	14	Strong's	9	Total—	151
Steadman's	12				

From Wheelen, (Va.) to Dayton.

Zanesville	70	Granville	7	Dayton	65
Newark	28	Franklinton	33	Total—	209

From Cleveland to Zanesville.

Hudson	20	Steubenville	36	Toll-bridge	7
Ravenna	17	St. Clairsville	36	Zanesville	28
Deerfield	10	Moore's	25	Total—	210
New Lisbon	22	Beaver	10		

From Lancaster, (Ohio) to Cleveland.

To Newark	28	Mount Vernon	28	Cleveland	101
or to Granville	28	Fredericktown	9	Total—	194

From Lancaster (Ohio) to Huron, on Lake Erie.

To Newark	25	Mansfield	25	Mouth of Huron	30
Clinton	26	Indian Cabins	17	Total—	124

From forks of Muskingum or Tuscarawas to Delaware.

To Clinton	35	Berkshire	22	Delaware	9
				Total—	56

From Albany to Utica.

Schenactady	14	Palatine	14	Schnyler	6
Amsterdam	16	Manheim	3	Utica	9
Caughnawaga	9	Little Fall	7		
Johnstown	7	Herkimer	7	Total—	92

From Utica to Canandaigua.

New-Hartford	4	Onandag	7	Geneva	6
West-norland	7	Marcellus	12	Seneca	7
Vernon	6	Skaneotolas Lake	6	Gorham	5
Sullivan	9	Aurelius	3	Canandaigua	4
Clark	10	Goodwin	4		
Manlius	2	Cayuga	4	Total—	112
Derne	3	Janius	8		

From Canandaigua to Niagara Falls.

Bloomfield	12	Batavia	4	Chippewa	15
Lima	9	Willick	14	Niagara Falls	24
Avon	6	Buffaloe Creek	22		
Genesee River	4	Ferry at black rock	24	Total—	105
Caledo	8	Bertie	2		

From Niagara Falls to Fort Niagara.

Rorbach	3	Newark	11		
Queenstown	4	Ferry to Fort Niag.	3	Total—	14



